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into a full fledged two or four-year course in civil engineering, if the means are at hand.

I would call your attention, however, to the fact that engineering experts are at this time insisting that the engineering curriculum, instead of becoming more technical, should include some of the subjects of the liberal arts curriculum, such as English, history, economics, etc., and that some of the leading universities are insisting that engineering should be preceded by at least three years of liberal college work. We want to avoid the mistake, which we see made so often in the political world, of becoming wildly enthusiastic for municipal ownership of street railways just about the time they are becoming bankrupt and their private owners are glad to be rid of them, or just about the time cables are being replaced by trolleys, or trolleys by motor buses. The fact that so large a percentage of the engineering students of the Sheffield Scientific School have deserted the courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering for the new courses in industrial and administrative engineering, indicates that we may be on the verge of a revival of the humanities, and that after all that form of education which can tell us most about man, his origin and his destiny, and the control of his creative powers, will hold its own with all competitors in the concern of the coming generation.

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#### PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS

President Frank L. McVey, of the University of Kentucky, in a letter regarding the Anti-Evolution Bill, recently introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, advises that it appears that the bill will not come up for final vote at this session, but adds that the so-called Fundamentalist Movement is gaining a good deal of headway and is likely to make itself felt as it attempts to limit the teaching of science in the public schools.

Is it not an interesting fact that thus far no American university has undertaken to give special training to college executives, administrators and professors? The records show that there are approximately four hundred and thirty to four hundred and forty colleges and universities in the country with denominational affiliations. This means that there ought to be

considerably more than that number of young men and young women in training for college presidencies alone; add to this the requirement for a dean of men and a dean of women in almost every one of these institutions and you see how the demand multiplies. If there are on an average twenty members on the faculty of each of these institutions, there is a demand for eight thousand men and women, trained not only in scholarship but also in the personal application of the teachings of Jesus Christ to the lives of students. What American university will be the first one to train men for these types of service?

Dr. J. E. Bradford, of the United Presbyterian Board, reports a most successful meeting of the New World Movement Congress in Pittsburgh recently. The Congress was held in the Syrian Mosque, Pittsburgh, and was attended by more than half of the ministers of the Church and some thousands of lay delegates. The cause of Christian education was made a feature of the Congress by means of exhibits and addresses. The keynote address on education was made by Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago. The United Presbyterians are convinced that the successful "big convention" is still a possibility, and they are expecting fruitful results from their effort in this line.

The Council and Association office has printed extra issues of the Association Bulletin containing Curricula Studies, and of "Christian Education," containing the "Symposium on Post-war Methods of College Financing," and "The Personal Touch." There has been great demand for all of these publications.

One of the interesting features of the Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey is being carried on by its educational department, which employs speakers to present the advantages of the small college to the high school girls of the State of New Jersey. This enterprise of the Federated Women's Clubs will evidently arouse no antagonism from the larger institutions, which are overflowing with students.

President Judson, of the University of Chicago, in his last report advises that the present income which meets the expenses of the University is derived to the extent of 46.9 per cent from students, 43.7 per cent from invested funds, and 9.4 per cent

from miscellaneous sources. The lesson to the college administrator is obvious.

President W. A. Jessup, of the State University of Iowa, states: "Some days ago I received the December issue of the Bulletin containing the thirty-eight charts of the college . . . this is very fine indeed."

Baldwin Wallace College, Ohio, has the rare distinction of having educated thirteen ministers of the gospel among nineteen who were sent out from one congregation in Indiana. In so far as we have heard this is the record.

The International Sunday School Council of Religious Education is now an established fact. This is the result of the long contemplated merger between the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association. There are represented in this new agency more than thirty evangelical communions, and more than sixty state, provincial and national council units. The Council of Church Boards of Education presents its compliments to this agency which for the first time is in a position to speak for the united forces among the Protestant denominations of what is technically known as religious education. The executive officers of the International Council have not yet been announced.

The report of the committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on a Definition of a Unit of Bible Study for Secondary Schools with a view to credit for college entrance was presented at the recent meeting of the Association in Chicago by Dean Roy C. Flickenger, of Northwestern University in the absence of the chairman of the committee, Dr. R. L. Kelly, who was detained on account of the sickness of his wife. The report of the committee was unanimously approved by the North Central Association. In this connection it is interesting to note that the teaching standards set in this definition for Biblical work were the same as the standards already adopted by the North Central Association and are as follows:

"Standard 6. All schools accredited by this Association shall maintain the following standards respecting teachers:

"A. The minimum attainment of a teacher of any aca-

demic subject, and likewise of the supervisors of teachers of such subjects, shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools requiring the completion of a four-year course of study or one hundred twenty semester hours in advance of a standard four-year high school course. Such requirements shall not be construed as retroactive.

"B. The minimum professional training of a teacher of any academic subject shall be at least eleven semester hours in education. This should include special study of the subject-matter and pedagogy of the subject to be taught. Such requirements shall not be construed as retroactive.

"The Association advises that the following types of courses should be offered as meeting the spirit of the standard: Educational psychology, principles of secondary education, theory of teaching, special methods in subjects taught, observation and practice teaching, history of education and educational sociology.

"In the case of supervisors (and for the present transitional period only) the Association will, in applying this standard take into consideration the record of their teaching and administrative experience."

#### THE WORK OF A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY REGISTRAR

The Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York endeavors to keep in touch with its alumni, who are scattered all over the world, by means of a Seminary Bulletin issued five times in each year, and sent gratis to all alumni and former students. For mailing purposes an addressograph machine is used, and constant care is taken to correct the addresses of alumni in response to post office notices and the ecclesiastical year books.

In the Registrar's office a card catalog of the alumni is kept, in which the names are listed, first, alphabetically; second, by denominations; and third, by localities. Each card contains four items: name, class, denomination, and location; and the entries are made so that the particular information on each card is prominent. That is, all the cards are differently ar-